

INTRODUCTION OF THE OWENS
RIVER VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION AND MANZANAR
LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 1996

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague, BOB MATSUI, in introducing the Owens River Valley Environmental Restoration and Manzanar Land Transfer Act of 1996.

This legislation releases outdated watershed withdrawals on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management [BLM] in order to acquire land for the Manzanar National Historic Site which is managed by the National Park Service [NPS]. Lifting these outdated withdrawals are necessary to facilitate land exchanges between the BLM and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP] and Inyo County, CA. The Manzanar site is currently owned by LADWP. This legislation also makes other lands in the area available for the long-term community expansion and other uses as identified in the BLM's Bishop Resources Management Plan.

This legislation is necessary to carry out the intent of Public Law 102-248 which established the Manzanar National Historic Site to provide for the protection and interpretation of the historic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during WW II.

Further, this legislation will allow an innovative and unique environmental restoration project to move forward. The intent of this environmental restoration project is to revive 60 miles of the Owens River Valley in Inyo County, CA. This project will lead to increased wetlands, riparian areas and wildlife—including fish and waterfowl. This restoration project is another step in the ongoing and positive relationship which has developed between Inyo County and LADWP.

The development of this legislation was a process which involved active participation from local citizens in Inyo County, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, officials from the BLM and the Park Service, LADWP and Japanese-American community. Mr. MATSUI and I look forward to swift consideration of this important measure by our colleagues on the House Resources Committee and expedited consideration by the full House.

THE OWENS RIVER VALLEY ENVI-
RONMENTAL RESTORATION AND
MANZANAR LAND TRANSFER
ACT OF 1996

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague JERRY LEWIS in introducing legislation that would allow the Federal Government to rapidly obtain the lands designated as the Manzanar National Historic Site.

During World War II, 11,000 Japanese-Americans were held at the Manzanar Internment Camp. These individuals were some of

the over 120,000 Japanese-Americans interned at 10 sites throughout the United States.

The National Park Service determined in the 1980's that of the 10 former internment camps, Manzanar was best suited to be preserved and to thus serve as a reminder to Americans of the glaring violation of civil rights that the internment represented. As a result, the Congress passed legislation in 1992 to establish a National Historic Site at Manzanar.

The legislation that Mr. LEWIS and I are introducing will allow us to finish the process of creating the Manzanar National Historic Site. The bill will make it possible for the Federal Government to obtain the Manzanar site through a land exchange with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP], which currently owns the property. LADWP recently reached an agreement with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and Inyo County that identifies a land exchange that can occur rapidly once our legislation is passed. I commend these parties, as well as the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission and the Japanese-American community, for their work in bringing us to this stage in the process. I also deeply appreciate the commitment of my colleague, JERRY LEWIS, to this effort.

In 1988, the Congress passed legislation to make redress for the suffering that Japanese-Americans endured as a result of the internment. In addition to directing an official apology by the Federal Government and symbolic payments to Japanese Americans that were interned, the bill included efforts to educate Americans about the internment. In many ways, this final aspect of redress is the most important. It is essential that we instill in our citizens a high level of public awareness about the internment, so that our country never again makes such a terrible mistake. Creation of a national historic site at Manzanar clearly will make an important contribution to this effort. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, so that we can quickly make the Manzanar National Historic Site a reality.

THE POSTREPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
CARE ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleagues, Congresswomen WATERS, NORTON, WOOLSEY, and JACKSON-LEE, are reintroducing the Postreproductive Health Care Act. This is a bill that former Representative Marilyn Lloyd introduced in the previous Congress to address the all-too-often ignored health care needs of older women.

This legislation directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to provide grants to health clinics serving women so they can develop programs to meet the unique needs of mid-life and older women.

Most clinics devote the majority of their resources to serving young women in their reproductive years, providing family planning and prenatal care services. For some women, this is their only contact with the health care system. As these women age and their need for reproductive and childbirth-related care

ends, so may their contact with the health care system. Yet women's health needs do not end at menopause; in fact, they often increase.

This legislation would enable clinics to provide a continuity of service from the reproductive years through the menopausal years. It would help clinics offer services and train professionals in mid-life issues such as menopause, hormone replacement therapy, hysterectomy, and cancer screening/prevention. And it would provide funds to help train clinic staff about issues affecting older and mid-life women.

The bill also would help improve outreach services to low-income women in such areas as heart disease, breast cancer, and osteoporosis. Information and education are urgently needed for these women. While both breast and cervical cancer increase with age, disproportionately fewer low-income women over age 40 have had a clinical breast exam and mammogram; the figures for pap smears are even more dismal.

Menopause is a confusing time for many women, especially those who do not have the resources to differentiate between medical facts, harmful stereotypes, and lore. This legislation would fight misinformation with accurate information and services specifically related to menopause.

I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed approach to preventative health care for women.

NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of National Sportsmanship Day, which is being observed today in the United States and throughout the world. Since its inception in 1991, over 7,000 schools in all 50 States and 48 countries have joined in the National Sportsmanship Day festivities.

National Sportsmanship Day was conceived by the Institute for International Sport, located in my congressional district at the University of Rhode Island. This year's slogan, "Dare to Play Fair," challenges athletes, coaches, administrators, and parents to reflect on the true meaning of competition and to discuss the importance of ethics and fair play in sport, the classroom, and everyday life.

The institute has enlisted the help of several Sports Ethics Fellows, including two time Boston Marathon winner and Olympic gold medalist Joan Benoit Samuelson, to promote this event. These men and women are wonderful role models who can be admired for more than just their athletic prowess. They have consistently demonstrated an interest in furthering the principles of honesty and integrity in sport and society.

Indeed, the Sports Ethics Fellows are helping to teach the important lessons of National Sportsmanship Day by writing articles relating to sportsmanship and assisting in the development of programs for National Sportsmanship Day. Through competition, young athletes can learn that while winning is a goal worth working for, honor, discipline, and hard work are more important. These values will guide them in all aspects of everyday life.